

PROBABILITIES.
Fair and Cold.

McGill Daily

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

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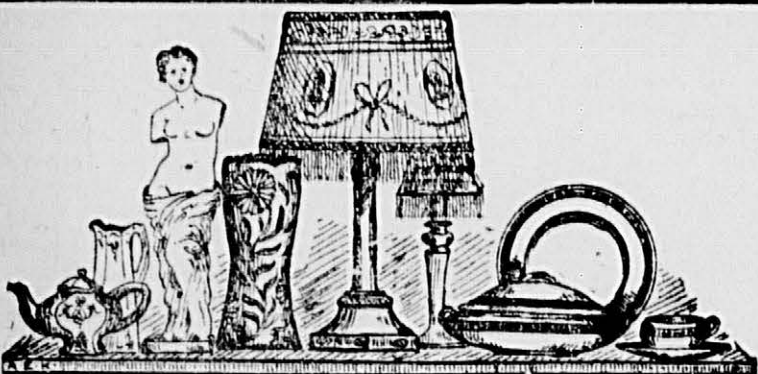


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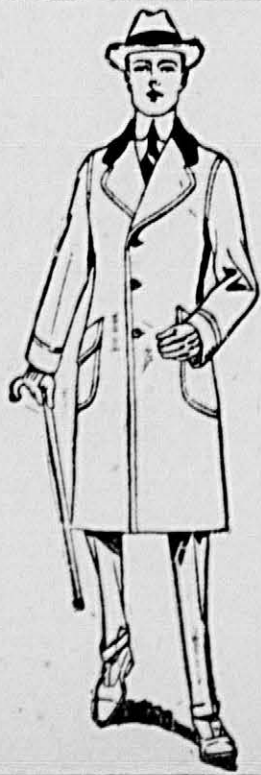
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VOTING AT UNION ALL DAY

F. B. COMMON.



PUBLIC SPEAKING
CONTEST WED. P.M.

Eight Speakers are Required to
Ensure the Holding of the
Competition.

Unless the names of eight contestants for the Reford Cup for Public Speaking are in the hands of P. A. G. Clark, Arts '17, the Secretary of the Literary and Debating Society, by twelve o'clock this morning, the contest will be cancelled. Four contestants have already handed in their names.

Provided the necessary number of contestants is secured, the Reford Cup Contest will be held to-morrow evening in Strathcona Hall, at 8.00. Intending contestants are asked to take notice of the following regulations: (1) The subject will be announced in the McGill Daily at 9.00 on the morning of the contest; (2) All names of competitors must be in the hands of the janitor of the Arts Building by 11.00 on the morning of the contest; (3) Lots will be drawn at 9 a.m. for place and side in the contest, while those who enter between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. will be allotted side and order according to the order of their entrance; (4) Each speaker will speak not more than fifteen minutes; (5) Each speaker will be allowed to listen to the one immediately preceding him, who will, of course, be treating the opposite side of the resolution; (6) Contestants supporting the same side of the resolution will speak without reference to one another.

Under the head of 3 it will be necessary for all contestants to meet the Secretary of the Literary and Debating Society, P. A. G. Clark, Arts '17, at 9 a.m. in the Janitor's room of the Arts Building. Also under this head the regulations state that a contestant who has chosen his side and order of appearance can change the same with any other contestant if he so desires. By 11 a.m. however, the arrangement must be complete. Any such change is to be reported to the Janitor of the Arts Building.

It is to be hoped that a very large

To-day is election day at the University. From nine o'clock this morning until six o'clock to-night polling will take place at the McGill Union to fill the offices of president of the Students' Society and president of the Track Club. For the presidency of the Students' Society the candidates in the field are Messrs. Frank B. Common, Law '17, and Eric A. Cushing, Science '17; for the presidency of the Track Club, T. W. L. MacDermot, Arts '17, and Donald C. Smeizer, Medicine '18.

Voting will take place by means of the universal ballot and students are urged to make it their duty to register their vote. At the meeting of the Students' Council yesterday the Faculty representatives were asked to acquaint the presidents of the various classes with the conditions, that they might impress upon their classes the necessity of a large and representative vote being polled for these very important offices.

The scrutineers on duty will be the following:

9-10 a.m.—H. R. Morgan.
10-11 a.m.—Hugh Crombie.
11-12 a.m.—S. J. W. Liddy.
12-1 p.m.—F. H. Andrews and W. B. Galvin.
1-2 p.m.—G. M. Willisroft.
2-3 p.m.—Arthur S. Lamb.
3-4 p.m.—Arthur S. Lamb.
4-5 p.m.—H. R. Morgan.
5-6 p.m.—T. M. Richardson.

The president of the Students' Society presides at all general meetings and is ex-officio chairman of the Students' Council and a member of all regular committees. He represents the students on all public occasions. The president of the Track Club, by constitution, presides at all regular meetings, and "shall enforce all laws and regulations of the club." He must be a member of the committee of the club on a previous year, and is not eligible for a second term of office.

What's On

To-day.

Elections for Students' Council, Union, 5.00 p.m.; Chemical Society, Dr. V. K. Kreible on "The Dynamics of Enzyme Action."

Coming.

March 15—Semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society.
March 15—Reford Cup Contest.
March 18—Play-off Senior Basketball: McGill vs. North Branch.
March 22—Play-off Senior Basketball: McGill vs. North Branch.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Chemical Society will be held this afternoon in the Chemistry Building. Dr. V. K. Kreible will present a paper on "The Dynamics of Enzyme Action." All those interested are invited to attend.

audience of students will be present at the contest.

The executive have gone to considerable pains to ensure the success of this, the last meeting of the Lit. for the present term, and there is every indication that the programme will be of a most instructive and entertaining character.

E. A. CUSHING.



LAST MEETING OF
CERCLE FRANCAIS

Officers Were Elected and Plans
for Next Year Were
Discussed.

The Cercle Francais held their last dinner of the year yesterday evening in the Union. Mr. Terroux, the President, read the minutes of the last two meetings in the absence of Mr. Chazean, who has joined the French army, after which the following officers were elected:—Honorary President, Prof. Villard; President, Mr. Terroux; Vice-President, Mr. Dawson; Secretary, Mr. Taylor; Treasurer, Mr. Walsh; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Symonds.

Prof. Morin, the guest of the evening, now gave a short address. He spoke in defence of the French Canadian tongue which, he stated, was very little different from the French language as spoke in the sixteenth century, except that many words have been added that were needed for the new surroundings in which the settlers found themselves. He added that Canadians have made a small but not unimportant contribution to French literature.

Mr. Terroux, in summing up the work of the Club this year, stated that although many members of the Cercle had enlisted, yet the Cercle had been a success this year mainly owing to the unceasing efforts of Dr. Villard to make it worthy of the University. Although few of the original members will be back next year, if the war has not ended, those who remain will strive to make the Cercle even more of a success than this year, if it be possible.

U. OF T. MAN HONORED

Captain George A. Cline, awarded the French Legion of Honour, is a graduate of the University of Toronto.

DEAN EMMOTT DEAD.

The death of George Henry Emmott, Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Liverpool since 1903, is announced.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL IN SYMPATHY WITH THE PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE A BATTERY OF SIEGE ARTILLERY AT MCGILL FOR SERVICE OVERSEAS

Sympathy with the McGill Overseas Siege Battery scheme, as outlined in yesterday's issue of the McGill Daily, was expressed at the regular meeting of the Students' Council yesterday, when the following resolution, moved by H. R. Morgan and seconded by G. M. Willisroft, was unanimously adopted:

"That the Students' Council express itself as being in sympathy with the scheme to raise among the students of the University a battery of siege artillery for service overseas, as outlined in McGill Daily of March 13th, 1916."

Every member of the Council who was present spoke in approving terms of the undertaking.

Various other matters were discussed at the meeting, which was held at the Union. The following members were present: Arthur S. Lamb, president; Eric A. Cushing, Athletic Association; S. J. W. Liddy, Science; W. B. Galvin, Law; G. M. Willisroft, McGill Union; T. M. Richardson, Medicine; H. R. Morgan, Arts; Hugh Crombie, Track Club; F. H. Andrews, Hockey Club.

A letter was read from J. A. Nicholson, Registrar of the University, stating that the application of the Students' Council for suspension of lectures from 3 o'clock on the 15th inst. for the holding of the semi-annual meeting of the Students' Society, had been referred to the various faculties, and in every case had been refused. This being the case, the Council, on motion, decided that the semi-annual meeting should be held at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow in the Union. A large attendance of students is urged, as at this meeting reports of the various committees for the current financial year will be presented for adoption. The newly-elected president of the Students' Society will be introduced, although he does not take office until July 1.

The matter of appointing a committee of students to confer with the University authorities in the matter of new student residences was next brought up. On motion, the president and vice-president were empowered to form a committee of four members to represent the students in this matter.

Amalgamation of the Literary and Debating Society and the Canadian Club is now practically assured, following

the stamp of approval which the Council placed upon a recommendation of the executive of the Literary and Debating Society, that the two organizations be made one. The Canadian Club has now been defunct for two years, and its objects are closely akin to those of the "Lit." Just what name the amalgamation is to assume is a vexed point.

Only one application has as yet been received for the vacant position of circulation manager of the Daily. Those desiring to become candidates for this office, which carries with it a seat on the managing board of the McGill Daily, are asked to forward applications to the president of the Daily. The president of the Council and the president of the Daily were named a committee to investigate the renewal of contracts of the Daily. The Council put itself on record as favoring the mailing of copies of the newspaper to preparatory schools, in accordance with a suggestion received from the Athletic Association.

A statement of estimated receipts and disbursements up to next June 30 was read and discussed at considerable length before the meeting adjourned.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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The building of all the houses, the mills, the bridges and the ships and the accomplishment of all other great works which have rendered man civilized and happy, have been done by the savers, the thrifty; and those who have wasted their resources have always been their slaves. The time to begin to save money, no matter how small the sum is NOW. Write at once for particulars of special Student's Endowment to J. M. Cook, Royal Insurance Co., Limited, Montreal.

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A LA CARTE SERVICE—6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

McGill Daily
THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.
The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by
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J. E. McLeod.

Cast a Ballot

"To-day is election day" in McGill, and on such occasions it is customary to witness a sudden access of energy on the part of a few to wring the votes out of the many, for or against the different candidates. Now, the proceedings that mark such days exhibit many features which show how far from being perfect the present system of voting is, because it is notorious to everyone how a candidate can be forced through by the zealous efforts of some close and possibly blind friends. These defects are only partially to be remedied and must be accepted for the present as a necessary evil.

With regard to the voting which is due to-day, naturally the more important and interesting is that for the candidates for the Presidency of the Students' Society. It is quite superfluous to point out the importance of this position to any who think about it, but not all do this, and as a result there are two pleas which cannot be urged too strongly, and also have ample ground for being put forward.

To every eligible student in the University it is a duty to vote.

We have heard much this year, and seen much, too, of the tribe called "Jelly-fish." These are they to whom this apparently unnecessary request is addressed. Everyone should make it a point to trek down to the Union and mark his card. Here there is a further adjuration which many cannot do, indeed, but all can try to do.

Think a bit before you vote, and let sense guide your vote.

Let not the eloquent solicitor of your vote, who asks for it like a loan, drive you to go against your own best judgment. Those that happen to have been hitherto in a comatose condition with regard to college affairs and have never heard of or seen the candidates should ask a few non-committal questions and see what he can glean as to their respective abilities from the answers, the sketches of their respective career published yesterday, etc., etc.

We have heard very recently of a number of students in the Medical Faculty who were not aware that anything was coming off to-day. Those are the specimens for whom notices to vote, etc., are necessary. Nor are they likely to be the only ones who are in such darkness.

Referring to the Presidency of the Students' Society, it might be advisable to remind some that he is to a great extent the most representative student in the University. As the Constitution says, "He shall represent the students on all public occasions." He is an ex-officio member of the executive, of all regular committees, and as such has to adapt himself and acquaint himself most readily to all sorts and grades of student activities.

As a final shot, then, and as a good piece of advice to all who call themselves students: Cast a vote; and cast it for the man you yourself think the better.

Editorial Note

The first question that came to the minds of many in the University yesterday when they read of the death of Murray C. Sutherland was, "Why is the flag not up half mast?" As a student who was in every way one of the most creditable types McGill has produced, as a man who was popular with all whom he met, and in McGill his name is Legion. Murray Sutherland is surely one who deserved this last act of honor. It seems, however, that since he died ten days ago, the hoisting of the flag would be making an obsolete event, so to speak, and hence is not appropriate. It seems a pity that an action involving so little labor and trouble, but having such a great deal of significance to the large body who remember Sutherland with respect and love, should be omitted in this instance.

R.V.C. NEWS

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.
On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, there will be a meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, which will take the form of the annual public speaking contest. This is an individual competition, but also the class having the three best speakers wins a point towards the inter-year trophy. As things now stand, the Seniors have the point for debating, the Juniors that for tennis, the Sophomores that for basketball, and the Freshmen that for Sports Day. There is only one point left, that for public speaking. Thus the year winning this competition gets the inter-class trophy.

1917 ANNUAL.
The awful number of the ANNUAL.
Who is the mystery man? Read the ANNUAL and find out.
See the rogues' gallery of the year '17.
Spot your best girl.
Benefit posterity by buying an ANNUAL.
One of these days it may be the only heirloom you will ever have.
Gentle reader, you must excuse the low standard of humor exhibited in these notices, but our brains are all wore out thinking up dope for the ANNUAL.
The ANNUAL will be on sale in about three weeks and can be secured from the janitors of the different buildings. The price is \$2.50.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT

A REAL MAN

I am not afraid of work and want something to do to enable me to go to school this semester. Although I am a skilled artisan and carry a card in a national union, I will wash windows, do housework, dig ditches—in fact, do anything.

This advertisement appeared in a recent issue of the University Daily Kansan. There is a man who has every quality making for success. He is not afraid of work—that is a wonderful asset for any man to possess. And he is willing to go to any sacrifice to obtain a college education. That, too, is a high attribute. In fact, this fellow who is a specialist in some line, will stoop to the lowest form of manual labor in order to get through school. But does he stoop? A man who will do all of this is raising himself; he is showing those higher qualities which are only found in true manhood.

Here is a student with grit, with backbone, with "that something" which stamps the out-of-the-ordinary individual.

The Christian Science Monitor thought enough of this singular advertisement to make the following comment: "No state should begrudge anything it might do toward fitting a man of this stamp for his rightful place in the world."—Ohio State Lantern.

SMILE A WHILE

Can you smile? Of course you can, for everyone is endowed with smiles. Then why don't you smile?

Some men smile when ruin faces them. That was the secret of the late Charles Frohman's success. Others smile when ready for a life-and-death struggle. It was said of a former star football end of the University that when he smiled it was time for the opposition to line up all available substitutes, as it was highly probable that they would be needed.

Some folks smile all the time. They have tapped the secret of living and are reveling in the joys and happiness of life in its fullest sense.

A frown is a perpetual liability. Smile awhile, smile before your examinations, smile during them and smile after they're over. Then you'll smile when the grades are announced.

No one knows the wonderful power of a smile until he has smiled awhile. —Ohio State Lantern.

INSTRUCTOR MUCH TO BLAME

Methods of discipline vary with the nature of an institution. In penitentiaries, discipline is based on the assumption that the offender is guilty. He is given little leeway. In communities of normal civilized individuals the casual offender is given plenty of leeway. Until his guilt is proved definitely it is assumed that he is innocent.

In many a class-room and office of a great institution of learning those in authority proceed on the assumption that students are dishonest or lazy unless they see positive evidence to the contrary. How many instructors issue a warning to their students at the beginning of a term that runs something like this, in substance: "I know that most of you don't intend to work in this course. But we have things so arranged here that you can't possibly get by if you don't work."

That is an inspiring bit of information for the student who hasn't much real interest in the course anyway. He is certain to lose what little interest he had. Why wouldn't it be a better method to try to interest the student so completely in a course that he would not want to loaf? Of course that would be rather a hard thing for some instructors to do; but isn't it a good deal of a concession when an instructor admits that he cannot make his students work without threatening them?

A similar case may be found at examination time, when some departments are severely troubled with cribbing. Elaborate plans are made to prevent cheating, thus aggravating the act which it is the desire to avoid.

If some instructors spent half the energy in creating an honest interest in their courses, and a popular disa-

McGILLIANA

WILLIAM CALDWELL, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.)
It was in October, 1903, that Prof. William Caldwell first came to McGill and took over the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy at this University, in succession to Dr. J. Clarke Murray (Emeritus Professor). Since that date McGill has had at the head of her philosophical department a man who has made the teaching of philosophy a decided success, besides awakening in the students that interest for the study that has resulted in the establishment of Philosophy as an almost indispensable part of the Arts course curriculum.

Prof. Caldwell is very well known to McGill men as well as to outsiders, if not in person, certainly by reputation. Arts men in particular have every reason to claim intimate acquaintance with the Professor, for to them he is indeed a familiar personality. Watch him as he leaves the Faculty room and slowly makes his way to his private study in the rear or east wing of the Arts Building. See how he walks with slow, measured, almost stately stride, his features solemn and sedate, his whole manner betraying the sober-minded, contemplative philosopher. Such is Dr. Caldwell, the professor.

Take one of his courses of lectures—be it the introductory course or that in Moral Philosophy. Witness the clear, crisp style of his discourse, the comprehensive yet concise treatment of the topics under discussion, the choice vocabulary and modic style displayed in his lectures. Such is Caldwell, the lecturer.

Lastly, talk to him. See him after a lecture or meet him in his private study where you will always be welcome. Don't be surprised if he smilingly puts you on the back and calls you, "My dear fellow," for this is Prof. Caldwell, the man.

Those of us who cannot boast of his acquaintance are inclined to think him somewhat "too serious." Yet that seriousness, inspiring as it does, awe and terror for philosophy in the heart of the timid freshman, is an indispensable part of the professor's personality. It is well in keeping with the profundity of his chosen subjects. The frown is but a superficial feature of his, which those who know the Professor will have seen resolve into the pleasantest of smiles.

Dr. Caldwell belongs to the distinctly "human" class of professors—there are, as you know, two varieties—and his presence at the Arts smoker last Friday evening as well as on former occasions gave evidence of that fact. Which of us will ever forget those lingering strains of that awe-inspiring ballad, "The Massacre of Macpherson," with its inimitable Gaelic chorus? Those who have not yet met Dr. Caldwell in private and under informal conditions; those who have not yet come in contact with the Professor outside the rigid sphere of the conventional lecture room, still have to meet one of the most interesting and congenial professors of McGill University.

Those of us who have ever been privileged to study one of his courses will perhaps best be able to appreciate the value of his lectures as a permanent asset. You open the prescribed text-books on philosophy the night before the exam, as usual, and try to begin reading. Be it the rudiments of Aristotelian logic, or the concept of hypothetical supernaturalism, you inevitably find the treatment in your text-book vitiated and most unwholesome food to digest. With one well-directed fling you consign the text-book to the lower regions, pick up Dr. Caldwell's lectures on the subject, only to find those self-same theories succinct and coherent and infinitely more to the point.

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 10th of November, 1863, Prof. Caldwell acquired his preliminary education at Stewart's Institute, a school devoted to the pursuit of classical studies. He later matriculated and entered Edinburgh University, where he obtained his M.A. degree in 1884, winning the degree of D.Sc. shortly afterwards.

He then pursued post-graduate studies in Germany, France and England from 1887-91, during which period he made the acquaintance of many men of scientific eminence. He was the Sir Wm. Hamilton fellow in mental philosophy at the University of Edinburgh from 1887-88. In 1889 he won the Shaw fellowship in mental philosophy, which is the highest philosophical honour in Scotland.

avor toward cheating, that they did in attempting to force restrictions on their students, the results might be quite a bit better.—Daily Illini.

The University of Oregon has made special arrangements for students who come up from the high schools speaking and writing crude English. Like Harvard's undergraduates these young men and young women are being required to reckon with rulings that insist on "form" as well as on "content." Mere factual knowledge that certain things are thus and so, and that dynasties came and went and republics arose on the ruins of monarchies, are not to be allowed hereafter to excuse misspelling, ungrammatical sentences and similar offences against form in the written tests of university work; or to justify faulty pronunciation and enunciation in the oral tests. This is a form of conservation and standardization that deserves to be supported nationally.

THE THEATRES

AT THE PRINCESS

"Quinnys," the charming comedy, which was presented at the Princess Theatre a few weeks ago, is the offering again this week. It perhaps can be said to surpass the previous production in that it has far more force and vigor.

"Quinnys" is a comedy of antique and love, played by Frederick Harrison's Company from the Haymarket Theatre, London. The story of "Quinnys" is by Horace Annesley Vachell.

Its central figure is Joe Quinney, an indomitable character of Yorkshire, who rises to fame and fortune by his impeccable dealings in antiques and curios. Clifford Brooke, who takes the leading role as Joe Quinney, is a revelation. His forceful, vigorous acting, his never-ending flow of humor and the quaintness and naturalness of his expression proclaim him an actor of no mean ability. He is ably seconded by Lucy Beaumont, who takes the part of his wife Susie. The plot is of the flimsiest, but is interpreted with exquisite touches of humor. The curio-dealer's foreman loves his daughter, who has just returned from a boarding-school. The father, who is ambitious, refuses to allow his daughter to marry a poor man, but she remains firm and leaves the house along with her mother. He is convinced, however, that the foreman wants to blackmail him and had previously loved his stenographer, but by a curious turn of the plot, everything ends happily and the foreman marries the daughter.

Arthur Grenville as Sam Tomlin, the bilious brother-in-law of Quinney, adds to the humor of the play, while Betty Dainton, as Posey, Quinney's daughter, acts her part very ably as the faithful sweetheart. The comedy is a delightful one and well worth seeing again.

THE ORPHEUM

An unusually attractive and interesting bill headed by Denman Thomson's famous "Old Homestead" Double Quartette is to be found at the Orpheum Theatre. It is rather difficult to determine the real headliner as the bill presented seemed to be the best that has been presented this season, the acts running from the sublime, as represented by the Ballet Divertissement, headed by Miss Dollie King, in a series of classical and character dances, to the ridiculous, as exemplified by Bert Melrose, with his famous table trick and by the unusually funny comedy "The Recoil," in which Claire Vincent starred.

The bill opened with the usual Pathe Weekly followed by the clever jugglers The Alexander Brothers; Coogan and Cox presented a unique singing and dancing act which was fairly well received by the large audience present; but what was considered by the audience as the best double team were Charles E. Bensee and Florence Baird, who, with their versatility, humor and good character singing, brought forth from the audience an unusual amount of applause. Last but not least was Miss Blossom Seelye, better known as Mrs. Rube Marquard, who rendered some pleasing song selections. The well-balanced bill is one which should bring out a packed house at every performance.

THE GAYETY.

Fun—lots of it, seems to be the main reason for the success of Blutch Cooper's Globe Trotters at the Gayety this week. The show is a laugh from start to finish, is well put on, and on the whole, exceedingly good.

The plot consists of the troubles of a father in marrying off his four daughters to "worthy" men and, needless to say, this supplies the nucleus for a very laughable show. Frank Hunter is the chief fun-maker and his comedy is clean and good and he introduces a number of new stunts not seen before. He is ably assisted by Will Lester and Chas. Brown. On the feminine side, the principals are excellent. Miss Davenport is extremely pretty, and does her specialties well. Miss Frankie Rice is one of the best impersonators seen here in a long time and her work has lots of pep. Miss Hyatt does the singing and acquitted herself very ably. The only weak spot is the chorus, which is only fair. The scenery, however, is good and the show is very entertaining.

The second act is laid in a hotel where the four married couples are spending their honeymoons and naturally many complications arise. One of the chief sources of fun is the spiritualist table which tells the past, present and no truth.

The music is catchy and new and the show is well deserving of a visit.

HIS MAJESTY'S

One of the most decided successes performed by the Driscoll Players at His Majesty's Theatre yet, was that of "The House Next Door," J. Hartley Manners' successful drama, which received its initial performance last evening.

The play is one that has been seen here frequently, and its story is well known. It depicts the love episodes of four young people, two of the Jewish type and two of the Gentile faith, who, while in love with one another, are not allowed to marry on account of the strong objections of hard-hearted parents. The Jewish father is willing to sacrifice his convictions for the sake of making his children happy, but the Gentile remains firm

MEN!

Buy Your Next Winter's Overcoats To-day

Because to-day, out goes every Winter Overcoat in stock at \$9.95. Overcoats that a month or so ago were \$15 to \$25, and good values at that.

Usters and Chesterfields, in Tweeds, Chinchillas, Diagonals and Meltons. 200 Garments only. Your choice To- \$9.95 DAY.

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Special Discount to Students.

AMUSEMENTS

His Majesty's
Mat. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 25c.
Even., 25c, 50c and 75c.

THIS WEEK
GEORGE F. DRISCOLL Presents
The Comedy of Manners,
"THE HOUSE NEXT DOOR"
By HARTLEY MANNERS, Author of "Fog o' My Heart."

PRINCESS To-night at 8.15.
MATS.—Wed., Sat.
Quinnys
or the ANTIQUE SHOP.
PRICES: EVENS, 50c to \$1.50.
MATS., 50c to \$1.00.

ORPHEUM

Mat. 15-25 cents—Nights, 15-75 cents.
Old Homestead, Blossom Seelye,
Double Quartette, Special Ballet
Bert Melrose, Divertissement,
Coogan and Fox, Bensee and Baird,
Vincent and Cox, Alexander Bros.
Sunday Feature Concerts at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

GAYETY

THE

Globe Trotters

with
Frank Hunter and Frankie Rice

IMPERIAL

TO-DAY
First Film Appearance of
ANNA HELD
"She of the Naughty Eyes."
IN
MADAME LA PRESIDENTE
The Fascinating and Humorous French Farce of Matrimonial Tangles.
JOSEPHINE CARR, Vocalist.

and resolute until forced by extreme poverty and desertion to consent. Mr. Webb played up to his usual standard in the difficult role of Sir John Costwold, while Mr. Arnold was excellent in the part of Sir Isaac Jacobson. The lovers were portrayed by Mr. Dix and Miss Preston and Mr. Andrews and Miss Templeton.

While the play was well acted, the interpretation in parts bordered on the comic and rendered the effect less striking than it might have been.

STUDENTS AS OFFICERS.

Dr. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, who is chairman of the military committee conducting the officers' training course at the university, received word from the British War Office that seven members of the training school have been accepted for service in the British army. On arrival in London they will be put through a special training course for officers and attached to different units of the British army. Those accepted are Walter H. Draper, C. S. Bissett, R. P. Forster, M. M. McLean, H. J. Wilson, C. W. Ritson and P. F. Harwood, all students of the university.

PARADES CALLED DURING THE WEEK

Orderly Officers for This Week Named, and Also the Next for Duty.

BATTALION ORDERS NO. 50.
by
LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT STARKE
O.C. McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

Montreal, March 11th, 1916.

1. Detail.

To be Orderly Officers for week ending March 18th, 1916:

Captain, W. Molson.
Lieutenant, J. D. Dowler.
Next for duty:
Captain, W. W. Robinson.
Lieutenant, J. S. Costigan.
To be Battalion Orderly Sergeant:
Sergeant K. C. Blackader.
Next for duty:
Sergeant E. D. Marrotte.

2. Parades.

The Battalion will parade as follows during week ending March 18th, 1916:

Tuesday, March 14th:
Students—4:15 p.m.
Non-Students—7:45 p.m.
Thursday, March 16th—7:45 p.m.
Saturday, March 18th—2:45 p.m.
By order,
J. C. SIMPSON,
Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

HERE'S A CHAMPION.

The Oppressed College Student at Last Has Friend and Sympathizer.

At last the wordy ignorant college student has a champion. No less worthy a publication than the Saturday Evening Post last week editorially begged that the student be forgiven, if he were less certain about the person of Hannibal, Missouri's name-sake than he was about the location of that city; or if he were a little hazy on the exact whereabouts of Przemysl. The Post also handed out a nasty jab at the instructor who demands a general fund of information in his students that he does not himself possess. Students who have been oppressed by such task masters read the editorial and gloated over the victory for their position. Little wonder that the Post is a veritable bible to the college student.

But be that as it may, where is the youth to receive his fund of general information about the unwritten modern chapters of world history, if not in college? He will have no time to brush up on bits of general knowledge when he leaves school, for he will be too much engrossed in the demands of the moment. Any attempt educators make to apply the abstract theories at their command to the daily developments in the science, politics or society of the world should be encouraged rather than condemned.—Daily Illini.

Teacher—"Compose a sentence which will contain these three words: Boys, bees, and bear."
Jimmy Hogan—"Boys bees bare when they goes in swimmin'."

MISTAKE

A regrettable error occurred in yesterday's issue of the Daily when in the heading of the article on the Wicksteed Competition it was announced that Aggiman of Sci. '17 had won the bronze medal with a total of 365 points. Aggiman's score was 356, whereas Weibel of Sci. '18 had a total of 356.4, thereby winning the medal. Also Dr. Harvey's trophy was won by Fitzgerald of Arts '13, instead of by Anderson, as announced in the heading.

THREE MCGILL GRADS. MAJORS

The Latest Appointments Show McGill Men Prominent.

SOME NEW COMMISSIONS.

Science Grads. Obtained Commissions in Canadian Engineers.

Lance-Corporal W. A. Richards, 2nd Battalion, C. E. F., past student and former football star, has been moved from the prisoners' camp at Gelesea, Germany, to a different one some place in Hanover.

Sapper Gerald P. Creaghan, Sci. '18, who went overseas last spring with the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps, has completed a course in aviation at the Flying School at Hendon, England, and has secured a commission in the Royal Flying Corps. He comes from Newcastle, N.B.

Lieut. Norman B. Allen, Arts '17, who left college at Christmas to take out a commission in the Canadian overseas forces, is now attached to the 208th Battalion, Irish Fusiliers, at Toronto, as lieutenant and adjutant. He has tried his captain's examinations.

Sapper R. R. Duffy, Sci. '12, who enlisted in the ranks of the Engineers at the depot at Ottawa, has secured a commission in the same unit.

G. Melville Taylor, Sci. '15, has secured a commission in the Canadian Engineers, and will proceed immediately to the Engineers' Depot at Ottawa for training.

Lieut. Kimball F. Keeping, Sci. '14, has been appointed instructor in the Siege Artillery School at Halifax, N.S. He has recently completed a course there. Lieutenant Keeping is a former president of the Science Undergraduates' Society.

Captain L. W. MacNutt, Med. '12, has been promoted to the rank of major. He went overseas with the medical services of the first Canadian division.

Captain W. T. Ewing, Med. '09, who

MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 13.—The midnight casualty list indicates that part of the Canadian corps was in action on March 2, when the British regained a half-mile of trenches from the Germans on the Ypres-Comines front. Several members of the 18th battalion are reported killed in action or wounded on that date, which bears out the impression in military circles here that the infantry, as well as the artillery, had a share in the victory, as the Canadian corps was known to be operating in that region.

1st Battalion.

Killed in action—Charles F. Constant, Wardsville Post Office, Ont.

2nd Battalion.

Killed in action—William Jeffery, England.

Wounded—William Weatherden, England.

3rd Battalion.

Shell shock, rejoined regiment—Samuel George Davis, 21 St. Patrick street, Toronto, Ont.

4th Battalion.

Dangerously wounded—John McLaren, Scotland.

7th Battalion.

Wounded—William G. Dally, Eng.

11th Battalion.

Seriously ill—Ernest Emmonds, England.

18th Battalion.

Wounded—John McCausland, 92 Metcalfe street, St. Thomas, Ont.

Killed in action—Duncan Colvin, Lobo, Ont.; Geo. Munro, Scotland; Sergeant Harold S. Gardner, England; Robert Gageby, Ireland; John Bass, England.

21st Battalion.

Suffering from shell shock—Walter Sutton, Colborne, Ont.

Wounded—Alex. Comego, Roseneath, Ont.

22nd Battalion.

Wounded—Alphonse Jacob, 627 Visitation street, Montreal.

24th Battalion.

Killed in action—Adolphe Grenier, no particulars.

Wounded—Henry J. Dayluce, Channel Islands.

43rd Battalion.

Dangerously wounded—Martin Noble Fairlamb, Esterhazy, Sask.

Severely wounded—David Warren, Scotland.

Wounded—James E. Brewer, England.

55th Battalion.

Died—Harris G. Read, Upper Rockport, N.B.

41st Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.

Seriously ill—Gunner John A. Scott, Victoria Harbor, Ont.

Went overseas with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), has been transferred to the Canadian Hospital at Epsom.

Lieut. H. G. Rogers, past student, has crossed to France from Shorncliffe to join the 5th Mounted Rifles.

BASKETBALL PRACTICE

The regular practice of the Basketball Club will be held this evening at 6:45 at the Central Y.M.C.A., and Wednesday of next week at the North Branch Y.M.C.A. This means that at the most there will only be two practices before the first match and emphasizes the importance of a good turn-out to-night. Senior players are asked to bring out white jerseys for to-night's practice as the game Saturday will be played in white jerseys. Corrieau, Cowan, Clarke Davis and Loughery are specially asked to attend to-night.

CONFERENCE ON TOY INDUSTRY

Effort is Being Made to Manufacture Here.

TO REPLACE GERMAN TOYS

Samples to be Shown With View to Encouraging Canadian Manufacturers.

Ottawa, March 11.—It is a curious fact that the nation whose soldiers used little Belgian children as shields to protect them against the fire of British and French guns, the nation which rejoices when bombs dropped from Zeppelins kill innocent English children, the nation that exulted when the bodies of murdered children from the Lusitania floated on the ocean, is the one which before the outbreak of war made toys for children all over the world. There was no sentiment in it. The Germans knew that every child throughout the world delighted to play with toys and every little girl desired a doll. It was a matter of business to supply the universal demand.

In almost every Canadian household children played with German dolls and toys. Once a year the great Canadian department stores and the wholesale houses that supply small retail stores with toys sent their buyers to Germany to purchase toys. Since the outbreak of the war German goods of all kinds being excluded from Canada the large departmental houses have found it exceedingly difficult to get toys to supply the Canadian demand and similar conditions prevail in every country of the British Empire.

The Department of Trade and Commerce has recently received several inquiries from England as to whether Canadians can supply toys to take the place of the German toys now excluded from the United Kingdom.

With a view to encouraging the manufacture of toys in Canada both for the home market and for export, Sir George Foster has arranged for a Toy Conference which will take place in the Royal Bank Building at the corner of King and Yonge Sts., Toronto, on the 28th of March, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. A large number of samples of German toys such as were formerly imported into Canada will be on exhibition to show Canadian manufacturers what the Germans supplied and there will be a collection of American toys to show what our neighbors in the United States have been doing to replace German toys. It is hoped that all Canadian manufacturers of toys will send exhibits so that the exhibition will be thoroughly representative.

There has been a surprising development of toy manufacturing in Canada since the outbreak of the war and there are known to be not less than twenty-four toy manufacturers in Canada at the present time. There may be others. All manufacturers of children's playthings and games are invited to send exhibits. Most of those now manufacturing toys in Canada are making them as a side line, using waste materials, but there are a few concerns that are devoting their entire attention to the manufacture of toys. While the Toy Conference will not open until March 28, it is desired to have the exhibits in place not later than March 21, in order that everything may be well arranged. It is proposed to keep the toys on exhibition for about a week after the day of the Conference. Exhibits should be addressed, Toy Conference, Royal Bank Building, corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

All the large department stores and a number of wholesale houses in Montreal and Toronto have promised to send their toy buyers to the Conference and as most of these toy buyers have been accustomed to visit Germany every year and are acquainted not only with the requirements of the Canadian market but also with German methods it is expected that they will make practical suggestions of value to Canadian toy manufacturers and those who contemplate the manufacture of toys in Canada.

All Canadian toy manufacturers, all department stores, wholesale houses and retail merchants who handle toys are invited to send representatives to this Conference, and any others who may be interested in making or selling toys will be welcomed.

As one of the objects of the Conference is to interest capital in the development of toy industries already established, it is hoped that capitalists willing to investigate the possibilities of the industry will be present at the Conference. It is believed that many of our large industries might make use of waste materials in the manufacture of toys and it will be well worth while for such industries to send representatives to the Conference.

Sir George Foster will take the chair and deliver the opening address.

LT.-COL. STARKE IS BRIGADIER OF 12TH

Succeeds Brig.-Gen. A. E. Labelle as Commander of the 12th Infantry Brigade.

The appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Starke to the command of the 12th Infantry Brigade, is extremely popular among all ranks. The brigade consists of all the Montreal battalions, and has been commanded in the immediate past by Brig.-General A. E. Labelle, whose term expires this month, and by Brig.-Gen. Wilson, who preceded him.

Colonel Starke is a soldier who has risen to his present rank through his own abilities. Joining the 3rd Victoria Rifles as a private in 1886, he served in the ranks for nine years, rising to be sergeant-major. In 1906 he got his commission as a lieutenant, and, taking the different ranks in succession, was appointed commanding officer in 1907, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the completion of his term, Colonel Starke went on the Reserve of Officers, but did not drop his military work. He was appointed brigade-major of the 12th Infantry Brigade under Colonel Labelle, as the latter then was, on March 23, 1912, having his term extended till March 22 of this year.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, Colonel Starke was asked to take command of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and the splendid work that has been achieved by this unit in training officers and men for active service in the Universities Companies and in other battalions and batteries raised in the Fourth Division, has been recognized in high quarters. Col. Starke had as his second in command Major A. A. Magee, now lieutenant-colonel commanding the 148th Battalion, and these two officers last summer organized and trained for four months a business men's battalion of 1,000 men, a large number of whom subsequently joined overseas battalions.

Colonel Starke has the Long Service Medal and the Officers' Decoration for Long Service, and his services have been highly commended by both H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and by Brig.-General E. W. Wilson and other inspecting officers. His appointment to be Brigadier of the 12th Infantry Brigade, after nearly thirty years' military service, is regarded by his many friends as a fitting reward for his labors, and yesterday he was the recipient of hearty congratulations from his fellow-officers and friends.

15 RECRUITS JOIN 148TH BATTALION

Slump in Recruiting During Last Week Was Broken on Saturday.

Fifteen men were added to the ranks of the 148th Battalion on Saturday. This was particularly gratifying to the officers, who hope that the tide has turned, and that in the course of the next two or three weeks the Battalion will be recruited to full strength. Despite Saturday's total, the result for the week was only in the neighborhood of sixty men.

Amongst those recently taken on are:

A. H. Cole, Montreal, who was born in London, Eng. He has two brothers and four brothers-in-law in the English army.

W. A. Bleasdale, Montreal, formerly a member of the 33rd Seaforth Regiment, Ont.

J. A. Algar, Montreal, who has three brothers in the British army.

E. R. Wadey, of Montreal, a late member of the Grenadier Guards; he has one brother with the 3rd Pioneer Battalion and one brother with the 14th H. L. I.

J. R. Bleasdale, of Valleyfield, nine and a half years with 1st East Lancashire, R.F.A.

Thomas Stribley, New York City.

J. L. Pental, Montreal.

H. Eilam, Montreal.

F. Mather, Amherst, Mass.

J. George, Montreal.

F. Gorman, Lachine.

C. Tapley, Montreal.

C. P. W. Niven, Montreal.

Thomas Brown, Montreal.

FORDS ARE "OSCARS."

The Ford motor car has been called a great many things in its time, but its newest name comes from the battlefields of France. In the American ambulance service a large number of Fords are used to take the wounded from the firing line back to the hospitals. The cars are driven by young Americans, who are doing great service. The Fords used to have a variety of nicknames, but these have all been abandoned. Some ingenious young American dubbed his car "Oscar," and now there isn't one of the species that doesn't go by that name.

ference is to interest capital in the development of toy industries already established, it is hoped that capitalists willing to investigate the possibilities of the industry will be present at the Conference. It is believed that many of our large industries might make use of waste materials in the manufacture of toys and it will be well worth while for such industries to send representatives to the Conference.

Sir George Foster will take the chair and deliver the opening address.

MANDOLIN PLAYERS!

All up for the last engagement of the season! Let us make this the best yet! The McGill Mandolin Club is to take part in the annual concert of the American Presbyterian Church on Friday, the 17th. Free supper served at 6:30 p.m. Programme begins at 8 p.m. Bring your mandolins and music!

Captain A. S. Donaldson, Med. '01, serving with No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance in France, has been promoted to the rank of major. Captain Donaldson served in South Africa.



Royal Naval College of Canada.

THE next examination for the entry of Naval Cadets will be held at the examination centres of the Civil Service Commission in May, 1916, successful candidates joining the College on or about the 1st August. Applications for entry will be received up to the 15th April by the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, from whom blank entry forms can now be obtained.

Candidates for the examination in May must be between the ages of fourteen and sixteen on the 1st July, 1916.

Further details can be obtained on application to the undersigned, G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, January 10th, 1916.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—99793

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C. S. Campbell, K.C., Counsel.

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Creelman, Gilbert S. Stairs, Pierre F. Casgrain.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

PUBLICATIONS

The Geological Survey has published maps and reports dealing with a large part of Canada, with many local areas and special subjects.

A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant. Most of the older reports are out of print, but they may usually be found in public libraries, libraries of the Canadian Mining Institute, etc.

REPORTS RECENTLY ISSUED.

1085. Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. Accompanied by a geological and mineral map of Canada, by G. A. Young and H. W. Brock.
1166. NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA. Memoir No. 18. Bathurst District. New Brunswick, by G. A. Young. Maps not yet published.
1186. QUEBEC. Memoir No. 25. Reconnaissance along the National Transcontinental Railway in Southern Quebec, by John A. Dresser.
1160. ONTARIO. Memoir No. 17. Larder Lake District, Ont., and adjoining Portions of Pontiac County, Quebec, by Morley E. Wilson.
1242. Memoir No. 32. Geology of Gowganda Mining Division, by W. H. Collins.
1204. NORTHWEST PROVINCES. Preliminary Report on the Clay and Shale Deposits of the Western Provinces, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keefe.
1220. Memoir No. 29. Oil and gas prospects of the Northwest Provinces of Canada, by Wyatt Malcolm. Map not yet published.
1175. BRITISH COLUMBIA. The Geology and Ore Deposits of Phoenix, Boundary District, B.C., by O. E. LeRoy.
1228. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Memoir No. 31. Wheaton District, Yukon Territory, by D. D. Cairnes. Maps not yet published.

MAPS RECENTLY ISSUED.

1142. CANADA. Mineral Map of Canada. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
2077. Map 21A. Geological Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Scale 100 miles to 1 inch.
1132. NOVA SCOTIA. Map 12A. Kingsport sheet, Nova Scotia, No. 14. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1205. Map 32A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.
1181. NEW BRUNSWICK. Map 35A. Reconnaissance Map of Parts of Albert and Westmoreland Counties, N. B. Geology and topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1178. QUEBEC. Larder Lake and Opasatika Lake, Nipissing, Abitibi and Pontiac, Ontario and Quebec. Geological. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
750. ONTARIO. Grenville Sheet. Parts of Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains and Veillon. Quebec and Carleton, Prescott and Glengarry, Ontario. Geology. Scale 4 miles to 1 inch. Reprint.
1177. Map 31A. Larder Lake, Nipissing District, Ontario. Geology. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1244. Map 64A. Advance Geological Copy of Map of Gowganda Mining Division and vicinity. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1132. ALBERTA. Map No. 7A. Bighorn Coal Area, Alberta, by G. Malloch. Scale 2 miles to 1 inch.
1260-1276. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Geology of the Forty-ninth Parallel. Geology and Topography of the International Boundary between British Columbia and the United States. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch, contour interval 100 feet.
1237. Map 62A. Nelson and vicinity, British Columbia. Geology and Topography. Scale 1 mile to 1 inch.
1689. YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Map 9A. Explored Routes on parts of the Albany, Severn and Wintak Rivers. Scale 8 miles to 1 inch.
NOTE.—Maps published within the last two years may be had, printed on linen, for field use. A charge of ten cents is made for maps on linen.

Communications should be addressed to THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.



A Change Lends Pleasant Variety to Your Dress

Have more than the required number of dress articles and thereby reap the pleasure of attractiveness in your dress if you select your furnishings from our collection of exclusive merchandise.

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Correspondence

The Daily is not responsible for the sentiments of letters published in the correspondence column. Signed communications from graduates, undergraduates and members of the faculty will be placed in print if they are not of too great length.

Correspondents are requested to observe the unwritten law of the newspaper office—that they write upon ONE side of the paper ONLY.

No communications will be admitted to this column without the name of the writer being attached FOR PUBLICATION.

To the Editor of McGill Daily:

Before the publication of the Handbook is proceeded with, the Y.M.C.A. would appreciate it if members of the student body would make suggestions concerning additions or changes to be made in next year's Handbook.

This book is especially intended for Freshmen, but is of interest to others as well. If the student body feel that any changes should be made in this book, letters to that effect would be appreciated by a committee in charge. Letters should be addressed to K. P. Tsolainos, Strathcona Hall. It is desired that students should offer their suggestions in this matter as soon as possible.

I remain,

Yours truly,

ALLAN B. HAWTHORN,
Chairman, New Student Work.

"Every time I look at you gentlemen handling your rifles," said the O. T. C. sergeant-major, "I feel like getting down on my knees and thanking God that England has a navy."

ALLIED TROOPS IN SALONIKA

Six Languages Encountered in the Streets There.

LIFE IS A STRENUOUS ONE

They Find Time for Occasional Recreation in the Popular Bath.

Before you have been in Salonika half an hour you will have learned the equivalent of "Get out of the way" in half a dozen languages. "At-tention!" "Bros!" "Destout!" "Varda!" "Hey-oop!" Unless you can interpret the warning in French, Greek, Turkish, Jew-Spanish (a peculiar local tongue), and every British dialect from Western Irish to East Yorkshire, you will not go long without a collision.

It may be a great French or English motor lorry, bumping fiercely over the uneven flagstones; it may be a string of wizened little horses, with untidy Greek soldiers perched sideways on their heavy wooden pack-saddles; or a party of officers, who have ridden in from the camps; or a local cab, with two such pitiable wrecks of horses in the shafts that it would be worth a month's imprisonment to their owner to work them in London; or a Jewish hawk with a bunch of turkeys hanging head downwards in each hand; or a patchwork patrol of French, English and Greek soldiers, looking very self-conscious and awkward in each other's company—the streets of this Levantine Donnybrook Fair are not the place for a quiet stroll.

Salonika resembles most ports of the Eastern Mediterranean in being a picture of beauty from a distance and a city of squalor near at hand. The sailors on board the warships in the gulf look at it through the morning mists and envy the soldiers who are quartered there. The soldiers stumble through its muddy, rough-paved, ill-smelling streets, and wonder why a sailor with the comfortable wardrobe to live in, should ever want to come ashore. It is, in fact, a stately Levantine town, in a beautiful, mediaeval setting, comedy in the mass, unpleasant in detail.

As you survey Salonika from the water she has a dignified air that accords well with her historical renown, being set in stately isolation upon the steep slopes of her bare hills and girdled by ruined but still massive walls that rise to a great Venetian citadel on the landward side. Graceful white minarets about the Turks built are sprinkled about among the houses, and the quay that is the chief street of the town, lined with picturesque Greek sailing craft, stretches for a full mile along the water's edge. But ashore, shut in by the narrow streets of the "Frank quarter," your vivid impression of squalor and slovenliness soon make you forget the graceful picture from the sea.

An Officer's Life.

The officers of that part of our Balkan Expeditionary Force that is encamped near Salonika lead curiously two-fold lives. They endure a good share of the hardships of war all night and the greater part of the morning out at their camps on the Monastir road, and in the afternoon they come into Salonika to enjoy such luxuries as the town affords. The hardships are a good deal more real than the luxuries. During the snap or cold and snow at the beginning of this week the morning temperature in those tents on the bleak, wind-swept positions towards the Vardar was commonly about 15 degrees below freezing point. By day the men had to be sent route marches to keep warm, and by night it happened several times that the greater part of a battalion would have to turn out and put up tents blown down by the gale in a bitter driving cold that made your bones ache within you.

On the other hand, the delights of Salonika are limited to one teashop, where there are three times as many customers as seats, three cinematographs showing interminable films of a quality that would ruin an English provincial picture house in a fortnight; a variety theatre of the kind you only visit once, having your boots cleaned, and the "Healty Bath Bottom." This last is, indeed, the most popular institution in the town. The last word of its title, placarded as above over the door, is the name of its proprietor, who is reaping a well-deserved harvest out of the enthusiasm displayed to his own astonishment, by British officers for baths.

Boot-cleaning, one of the milder recreations that Salonika offers, ranks among the national industries of Greece. To sit drinking little cups of thick Turkish coffee and having his boots cleaned at the same time is the Greek's idea of a pleasant afternoon. The "Iustros," as Greek shoeblocks are musically called, though usually of tender age, is a true artist, and is by no means content with the dull burnish that satisfies the English boot-boys. He first meticulously scrapes your boot clean of the smallest fragment of mud, then wipes it carefully, so as to have a perfectly clean background to work on. After that he applies the blacking, not by dabbing the blacking brush into the tin, but with a variety of little implements and sponges. When he has brought this to a bright polish, you imagine that your shine is over, but it has really

GERMAN COLLEGE TRAINING SPIES

Are Recruited for "Profession" Through Advertisements in Newspapers.

A German spy is trained for his "profession" in the "special" University Extension College in Germany established for that purpose. One of the most flourishing of these colleges is declared, is that of Lorrach, in Baden. The recruiting of pupils is carried on as follows: Advertisements skillfully inserted in the list of situations vacant appear in the newspapers. Usually they are worded to this effect: "Highly remunerative situation offered to a person of trust having a good knowledge of French, English or Russian." On being provisionally accepted, the candidate for employment is at once drafted into the "University."

At the end of a course, which varies in length according to their ability, pupils are given a diploma testifying to their fitness for their official functions, and shortly afterwards they emerge from their chrysalis state as full-fledged functionaries figuring on the salary list of the Empire.

Women Outnumber Men.

The "University" of Lorrach is a mixed institution, where women largely outnumber the men. The Germans have always had recourse as much as possible to women as being more adroit and less liable to suspicion in the exercise of their delicate operations.

The teaching imparted is at once theoretical and practical. In the first place, illustrated charts or water-colour pictures are exhibited to the pupils, representing, down to the most minute details, the uniforms of the French, Russian, and British armies. Subsequently they are shown photographs of rifles, machine-guns, shells, etc. In due time they are instructed in the internal military organization of the country where they are desired to operate—in its effective, the composition of its garrisons, and the nature of its fortified places.

Technical experts then explain to them the strategic utilization of railways, the importance for purposes of mobilization of the various railway stations, and other subjects of a similar nature. They are further instructed as to the means of noting with discretion and rapidly the information contained.—Tit-Bits.

First Tramp—"Once I was in a fair way ter becomin' a millionaire, but a labor-savin' device ruined me."

Second Ditto—"Yes don't say so! How was that?"

First Tramp—"I was gettin' along nicely as bartender in a downtown hotel when the boss went and bought a cash register."

Difficulties of Campaign.

There will be hard work enough before our Balkan Expeditionary Force, if this campaign goes on as it may be expected to do. The country is difficult to an unusual degree; the enemy is well equipped and holds strong positions. Whether Germans and Bulgars come down and attack us in the attempt to drive us out of the Balkans altogether, as travellers arriving lately from Nish say that the Germans there boast is their intention, or whether it is we who take the offensive and advance northwards towards the Danube or Sofia, is uncertain, but meanwhile the time of rest is being well used.

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HOW SERBIANS HAVE SUFFERED

The following letters were recently received by the mayor of Hamilton, Ont., from Miss Helen Losanitch, who has been speaking in many localities in the East on behalf of Serbian relief. These letters have been turned over to the press with the request that they be published to reveal to Canadians the great needs of the Serbian people now driven from their country.

The communication from Miss Losanitch describes the conditions in Serbia during the retreat as follows: "I have no words to express to you my deep gratitude for all your work for Serbia, and your sympathy for my unfortunate people. I know you are doing your best to send as much help as you can and I want again to plead with all my soul for them, because they are threatened with extermination—the Serbian people, on account of the lack of food. There is not only starvation among the refugees; there are cases of starvation among the soldiers.

"There are already so many of the refugees who have perished while on their way to escape from the hands of the enemy that along the roadside where they were fleeing there are dead bodies of women and children. Some of them starved, others suffocated in the cars and many of them died from exposure to the cold.

"A most heart-rending incident happened when a mother was trying to escape with her six children. At the beginning, each child carried a small package, but very soon these were all dropped, except the mother's, which contained food for the children. So terrible was the journey that first one, then another, and finally all her children perished on the way, and the poor woman arrived in the city in a distracted condition. Her friends tried in vain to console her and to keep her with them. She started out to find her husband in the trenches. She found him, broke the terrible news to him, and asked for a rifle with which to stand beside him. But the man had not even a rifle himself and his company had no ammunition. When the company began firing she did not seek safety, but threw herself in front, and in that way she was killed.

Dying for Serbia's Freedom.

"If you could only know how the people, including those of social standing and wealth, had to leave the country in order to keep out of the hands of the enemy. For instance, my sister and her husband walked over the mountains of Albania because they would not take any kind of transportation from the weak children and women who were not able to walk. And if you only knew what the Albanian mountains are like—most of them six, seven, and ten thousand feet high and all covered with snow. My mother passed over two mountains about six thousand feet high and they were very steep, and as there were no roads, most of the time she had to walk.

"The Serbian Minister, Mr. Pasich, for six days while on his way from Serbia to Scutari, had nothing to eat but dry bread, and Field Marshal Putnik, after four days of driving his horses till they died of exhaustion and starvation, had to be carried over the Albanian mountains in a chair by two soldiers, because he is an old man. Even King Peter escaped, but only at the last moment, because he did not want to leave his country as long as he could possibly stay there. They had great difficulty to persuade him to leave Albania, because he said, 'If I must die, let me die where my ancestors died, on the sacred field of Kosovo.'

"Would you kindly tell all your friends how an innocent people are dying for freedom and independence?"

To-day in Serbia you hear of and see nothing but starvation, blood and tears."

Her Mother's Letter.

The letter from Madame Losanitch, wife of a professor in the University of Belgrade, and a member of the Government (both over 60), to her daughter from Scutari, December 16, 1915, follows:

"My Dear Child,—

"These are the darkest days of our life, and I wonder why we still have hope, and where we expect help to come from. Your father and I left Nish on October 19, with the Government, and now for two months we have been groping blindly from place to place, all the time hoping something good will happen to Serbia but good fortune is not for us now.

"We went from Nish to Kraljevo, then to Raskha, Mitrovitza, Pristrend, and then past the field of Kosovo, where our nation was once crushed, and once had a wonderful victory. All the time of this wandering from place to place we were hoping for better things, but when we left Pristrend we were headed for a foreign country with sorrowful and aching hearts. We started for Montenegro, and I cannot describe what we felt, and when we left our country both your father and I were crying. We had started, but we did not know for what destination.

"We went to Jaconitza and then to Ipek, and after that our real sufferings began. There we hired horses and started on November 22nd. The sun was bright, but for us the day was dark indeed. We were a whole caravan of people, some in carts, some on mules, and most of us walking bound no one knew whither. The first night we passed on a verandah. Of course it was bitterly cold, and there was no sleep, as we had no blankets. I lay with my head on my little sack, thinking of our sad fate, and of our country, and wondering whether this was reality or a dream. I was thinking about you, my dear child, and then about my dear ones who stayed behind in Serbia—your grandmother, who is too delicate to move, and your aunt who stayed, and all the sufferers lying near me.

"Not far from us some soldiers had lit a fire and were warming themselves—poor brave men. Now they are very silent. From time to time we heard talking, but no longer heard their gay soldier songs and flutes. Every one of us was silent; every one sad and heartbroken, everyone thinking of the fate of our unhappy country and of our soldiers. History will tell the truth to the world.

"The next morning, very early, while the moon was still shining I had to go to a little brook to wash before we started. We were walking now, climbing Mount Tchakar (6000 feet). The whole way was covered with snow, but that was the only pass to Scutari. After climbing the mountain and descending on the other side, at the foot we found a village, and you can imagine how tired father and I were. We staggered into the first doorway and, though there were only two benches in the room, it seemed Heaven for there was a fire in the middle of it. I lay down on a bench and father made tea, which cheered us. We passed the night on benches with no covering but our clothes.

"The next morning we got horses and rode along the river, with the river on one side and mountains rising on the other to Andreivatz. There were moments when the passage was almost too narrow for the horses and we walked much of the way. In Andreivatz we met Mr. Bop, the French minister, and Mr. Milschovich, the Montenegrin minister, and we had dinner together and talked about the miseries of Serbia and her fate.

"The next day we had little mules.

You can imagine me riding with no saddle, only a blanket, and we crossed mountains 5,500 feet high. The zig-zag trail was fairly good, except that the bridges were down and the fords were dangerous.

"We passed the night at a Turkish inn, and I shall never forget the distress of mind I felt when I woke in the morning and saw the snow falling driven by a high wind, and I knew we must go on. That was the worst day of all. We could not keep our eyes open with the blinding snow in our faces and we went on without a word, always hurrying. We sometimes walked and sometimes rode. About 3 o'clock we were stopped by a river which we could not cross. All were exhausted and we took what poor shelter the rocks and trees offered and passed the night without sleep.

"The next day at about midday we got a motor car and went to Podjizita. Arrived there, we thought that we had reached our journey's end and the end of all our miseries but we stayed there two days and then started for Scutari.

"Now we have been two weeks in Scutari waiting to start for Italy with no opportunity. It is now ten days' journey to Avlona from Scutari, and no place to spend the night, no food to be got en route. It is only one day to Medua, but there are no ships from Medua now. If only one ship would arrive for the women and children to save them from starvation, as food is very expensive and every day we can buy less and less. I really don't know what will happen in a month. It would be easier if it were summer—then we could sleep in the open.

"We all hope to go to Italy and then decide where to stay. Don't be anxious. I know you are worried, but be brave, everything must be borne. Pray God that better times will come for Serbia. We shall meet again. In the meantime, be plucky and work as hard as you can for your people. Would you tell your generous and good friends in Canada what misfortune has befallen your dear country, and would you give my cordial greetings and heartfelt thanks for all their help, not only for Serbia, but their help to you in these hard times?"

UNIVERSITIES BATTALION

Recruiting for the Manitoba Agricultural college platoon of the 196th battalion, known as the Western Universities battalion, has been very successful during the past week, thirty recruits having been signed on, including two members of the staff.

AN APPRECIATION

Murray Sutherland was a member of the Board of Directors during the session of 1913-14. I knew him as a fine, clean lad with deep convictions and an amazing and unsuspected independence of mind. He was one of those rare men to whom one could assign a difficult task, in full assurance that it would be carried to a successful conclusion.

So many men about college interest themselves in a vast number of enterprises and give them all a superficial and half-hearted attention.

Murray Sutherland gave himself with complete devotion to every task he took up, and we are sure he faced his duty on the field in that same whole-hearted spirit.

E. O. CORBETT.

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